NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1878.

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WASHINGTON.

STRAY GOVERNMENTAL THEMES. GLOVER HEARD FROM AGAIN-A REPORT UPON SILK IMPORTATIONS-CAMPAIGN NOTES-EWING'S RE-

SEARCHES. Mr. Glover has discovered that a Democratic Congressman borrowed \$5,000 of the House's funds. A special commission has reported interesting facts in regard to importations of silk goods. The Republicans speak hopefully of the Fall campaign. A conference will be held to decide upon the further course of the Republican party in Congress. New-York bankers gave testimony yesterday in regard to the feasibility of resumption.

A DISCOVERY IN THE SILK TRADE. HOW EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR AGEN'S MANAGE TO KEEP CONTROL OF THE SILK IMPOLITATIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 19.-The commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the accusations made by Westera customs officers and merchants against the customs officers of New-York, for allowing goods to be entered at officers and merchants against the customs officers and merchants against the customs officers of New-York, for allowing goods to be entered at off." less than their real value, reports some remarkable discoveries relative to the importation of silks.

It says that it is not only impossible for Western merebants to import silks in bond, but leading houses in Eastern cities even, cannot purchase them abroad and make a profit upon them.

The commission asserts that during the last three or four years none of the silks imported into the United States have been brought in by American dealers. The foreign dealers and manufacturers and their agents in this country manage to place silk fabrics on the American market at lower rates than they can be purchased abroad and imported by American dealers. The way in which this is accomplished is described by the commission as follows: The foreign manufacturers refuse to sell to American merchants or their agents, but will make contracts to deliver goods to them in the United States, duty free. Then the European manufacturers consign all their goods either to themselves or to their agents in New-York City, and the goods so consigned are valued at much less than their real cost, the undervaluation amounting, in some instances, to as much as 50 per cent. To the agent in New-York is intrusted the duty of getting the goods through the Custom House, and they have become so expert in this matter that they have no difficulty in securing the entry of silks even when the undervaluation is very great. The commissioners say that many lines of been systematically appraised at the New-York Custom House at 80 cents, the European manufacturer having no difficulty in obtaining the necessary consular certification of his invoices, and the agent in New-York succeeding in making the necessary eath that the cost is not greater than set forth in

P By means of this undervaluation, the commission asserts a ring in New-York City controls the entire rilk importing business, to the exclusion of such American houses as A. T. Stewart & Co, and H. B. Claffin & Co., and many others of high standing, all of which purchase of the consignees instead of the manufacturers in Europe.

The members of the commission also assert that this system is not confined exclusively to the undervaluation of silk goods, but is adapted in greater or less degree to nearly all classes of European goods on which an advalorem duty is collected.

The investigation is also said to show that the Consular Service is very carelessly, if not corruptly performed, especially in the certification of invoices, Many Consuls appear to pay no attention to the details of invoices. The importers have testified that invoices covering goods valued from \$30,000 that invoices covering goods valued from \$50,000 to \$50,000 are never examined by the Consuls. In some instances they are sent by the manufacturers to the Consulate by a messenger or boy, and returned properly authenticated. The excuse which is said to be made by the appraisers in New-York for these undervaluations is that the importation of silks having been for severall years in the hands of the agents or brokers of European manufacturers, there have been no importations by leading houses by which a standard of value has been fixed.

A CURIOSITY IN SALARIES. THE PAY OF EXAMINERS UNALTERED BY

PRICES, ETC., FOR THIRTY YEARS-A REDUCTION

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 19.-In connection with the proposed reduction in the salaries of examiners in the Patent Office, a comparison has been made between these salaries, which were fixed at their present rate in 1848 and those of other civil officers, who, at that time, were paid at about the same rate. The official register for 1849 gives the necessary data for making the comparison which is shown in the following table, the first column of salaries being those paid in 1849, and the second those paid in 1877, as indicated by the official reg-

isters for those years, no reductions being proposed

in any of them :

	1849.	1877.	Inc'sc.
U. S. District Judges-Lowest	91,000	\$3,0.0	
U. S. District Judges-Highest	21,5000	4,500	
U. S. District Judges-Average	2,000	3,750	
Auditors of the Treasury	3,000	4,000	1,000
Treasurer of the United States	3,090	6,500	3,000
Assistant Treasurer at New-York	4,000	83000	4,000
Assistant Treasurers elsewhere	2.500	4,500	2,000
Commissioner of Customs	2,000	4,500	1.500
Assistant Postmaster-General	2,500		
Secretary of the Senate	3,000	6,096	3,096
	1,800	2,592	792
Chief Clerk of the Senate			
Sergeant at Arms.	1,500	4,320	
be geant-at-Arms, House of Represent.	1.500	43,00	
Doorkeeper, House of Representatives.	1,500	2,500	
Postmaster, House of Representatives.	1,509	2,500	
Senator, Representative-Maximum	2,500	5,000	2,500

During all this period of thirty years the salaries of examiners have remained exactly as they were fixed in 1848. It is now proposed to reduce them 10 per cent. It is obvious that the original law contemplated rating the services of examiners as equivalent to that of United States District Judges and Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Postmaster-Generals and of members of Congress, and much higher than the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Their pay was regulated in view of the qualifications known to be required for their work. It will not be disputed that the increased pay of the officers named above is only commensurate with their augmented labor and responsibility, and with the increased cost of living. But every one of these considerations applies with precisely the same force to the examiners in the Patent Office. If during this long period through the era of high prices and financial depression, from 1861 down, the examiners' pay had been raised in proportion to that of other officers the reduction now proposed by the Democrats would be somewhat less arbitrary and severe. But while in other departments and bureaus all salaries apparently without exception have been increased theirs have been unaltered. in view of the qualifications known to be required

THE REPUBLICANS IN EARNEST.

A MAJORITY OF THE NEXT HOUSE TO BE OBTAINED IF POSSIBLE-A HOPEFUL FEELING PREVALENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- All the members of the Republican Congressional Committee express great gratification at the spirit that was manifested by Representatives from all parts of the country at the meeting last night. The universal sentiment was that the one duty of the Republican party now is to gather all of its strength to meet the common enemy, the Democracy, and that this is neither the time nor the occasion for internal party quarrels. There were also indications that the Administration is as earnest in its desire for a Republican success in the Fall campaign as the Republicans in Congress are, and that the President will do everything in his power to promote it. Some of the most experienced members of the committee say that they were surprised to find the Republican Repreentatives so hepeful of capturing a majority of the next House of Representatives. No one seemed

to think the prospect of carrying the House at all beyond the possibilities. The executive committee held a meeting to-night to perfect plans for the cam-paign. Every member was present and enthusi-ast.

GLOVER'S USUAL LUCK. HE CATCHES ANOTHER DEMOCRAT IN A QUEER TRANSACTION-A PARTY HOWL.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 19.-Alarming reports were circulating at the Capitol, to-day, that Mr. Glover had made another haul of his net, and, as usual, caught a big Democratic fish; but it is said he tried to throw back his eatch before any one discovered that he had him. The story is that he has found out that \$5,000 of the funds belonging to the House of Representatives was loaned to a member of Congress. The danger of losing it, and the difficulty of recovering the money, caused the matter to be exposed. Mr. Glover's party organ, The sault him, drew it across his own throat. The man fell Washington Post and Union, pays its respects to him to the sidewalk, the blood gushing from a horrible to-day in the following language: "Mr. Glover has caused a large outery, and produced very little wool by his shearing processes. Having annoyed his

REPUBLICAN POLICY. A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ABOUT PENDING LEGIS-LATION.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 Washington, April 19.-Mr. Hale, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has appointed the following gentlemen as members of the committee to confer with a Senate committee upon the course to be pursued in regard to matters coming before the present session of Congress: Hiram Price. of Iowa; J. A. Garfield, of Ohio; O. D. Conger, of Michigan; M. H. Dunnell, of Minnesota; William P. Frye, of Maine; G. L. Fort, of Illinois; J. M. Thornburgh, of Tennessee; William Claffin, of Massachusetts; J. W. Dwight, of New York; Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, and Horace Davis, of California.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

STUDYING RESUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 19, 1878. Messrs. Vermilye and Stewart, bankers, of New-York, were examined by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, in regard to the practicability of resumption according to Secretary Sherman's plans. Both of them thought resumption perfectly feasible on the 1st of January, 1879, provided the bair ance of trade continues in our favor; but they were not certain that it can be sustained after that date in the event of an adverse They were also of opinion that silk goods, which are worth \$1 50 per yard, have a considerable reduction in the volume of outstanding legal-terders would be indispensable to permanent specie payments. In answer to a question from one of the met abors of the committee they said that there is no choice between National bank notes and leval-ten ders; one performs the duties of currency equally as well as the other, and either is far superior to the old system of State bank notes. They believed that any inture currency system in the United States must include paper currency of some kind, and seemed to think that the best currency to preserve is set with the Syndicate for the sale of \$50,000,000

> FRENCH LONGINGS FOR A WIDER MARKET. The Secretary of the Treasury has trans-

mitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the President and to Congress. They say that in perusing the Tariff Bill they have been deeply impressed by what concerns the French wines, especially at a time when, to a certain extent. The ideas of free trade and a public financial situation which has become very prosperous, had induced them to hope that the United would gradually lower its Custom House duties on the different articles of importation. They think it unnecessary to recall to mind how much that lowering of duties, when effected with skill and prudence, tends to produce hoppy results, and how frequently it has hap-pened that such reductions have had the threefold advantage of developing commerce, of giving satisfaction to the consumers, and at the same time of increasing the to the consumers, and at the same time of decreasing the income of the public trensury in consequence of the enormous increase of consumption. This, they say, would be a penceful means of contributing to the development and increase of the commercial intercourse between the United States and France.

JAPAN'S GOOD GRACES SOUGHT. The Japanese Minister regards with much

Senator Sargent, having in view a treaty of amity and commerce with Corea, in Northeastern Asia, with a population of about 12,000,000. Although Corea is tributary to China, Japan some time ago recognized her independence. The trade of Corea is almost wholly with Japan. Intimate friendly relations exist between these nations. Therefore, the good offices of Japan could be interposed to effect such a treaty as Senator Sargent contemplates. As a preliminary to such proceedings and to induce Japan to take a greater interest in the subject, efforts will be made to have returned to Japan \$1,500,000, now in the United States Trensury, known as the Japanese Indemnity Fund, retaining a small sum only to compensate for actual loss to American citi-zens resulting from disturbances some years ago in that

MR. WILLIS ON THE TARIFF.

Representative Willis, of New-York, says that ition in regard to the Wood Tariff Bill was incorrectly stated in the report of the late Democratic caucus. He is in favor of genuine revenue reform, but is not in favor of the Wood bill in its present shape. That bill, he save, continues some of the worst crudities and absurdities of the present system and introduces others equally as bad, He is in favor of an early adjournment in order that there shall be no more agitation of financial questions, and because he has no hope of passing any wise meas-ure of tariff reform.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Friday, April 16, 1878. The Committee on Ways and Means voted resterday in favor of a graduated income tax to take effect in 1879. To-day the committee reconsidered this

ate and agreed to report in favor of a uniform tax of 2 er cent on all incomes exceeding \$2,000. Alexander Colyer was to-day appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth District of Mis-Subscriptions to the 4 per cent bonds to-day amounted

CHICAGO BANKEUPTCIES.

CHICAGO, April 19.-The following petititions in bankrupicy were filed to-day; William Hanserough, formerly wholesale grocer; secured debts, \$4,300; unsecured, \$76,000; due on accommodation paper, \$161,000, His assets consist of 200 acres of Iowa land. I'manuel Brunswick, of the firm of E. Brunswick & Co., billiard table makers, asks that his firm be adjudicated bankrupt. Liabilities, \$125,000.

A MISSING SCHOONER.

PORTLAND, Me., April 19.-The schooner Lady Woodbury, hence for Jamaica, January 17, which put into Gloucester on the 19th of January, has not been heard from since and is given up for lost. The crew consisted of Captain T. D. Woodbury, of Cape Elizabeth, and four men. Her valuation was \$6,060; no insurance. She had a small cargo of masts, which was insured for

THE POGARTY MURDER AND SUICIDE. Coroner Flanagan held an inquest, yester-

day, in the Fogarty murder and suicide case, of which full particulars have already been published. William F. Fegarty, age sixteen, the son of the dead man and woman, testified that on the night of the crime, he woke up about 130 a.m., looked into the bedroom and saw his mother coming from the kitchen into the bedroom. His father was in the kitchen. In a moment his mother feel, she are his mother coming from the kitchen into the bedroom. His father was in the kitchen. In a moment his mother fell; she spoke, but the witness did not hear what she said. He saw some blood on her clothing, and went out for an officer, who found both the father and mother dead. The jury found that Margaret Fogarty was killed by her husband, who afterward committed suicide.

BITTEN BY A MAD SPITZ DOG.

A Spitz dog, apparently mad, ran into Rutherford-place yesterday morning, pursued by a large errord-place yesterday morning, pursued by a large crowd of men and boys. It frequently turned and anapped at its pursuers. In Sixteenth-st., near Third-ave., it had attacked, without provocation, a boy named Michael Mahon, and had bitteh his hand. Soon atter-ward the animal had attacked a young lady, but had only torn her dress. The dog was inally cornered near the Rev. Dr. Tyng's church, and was shot by an officer,

TRYING TO TAKE TWO LIVES.

CUTTING HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND HIS OWN. A HUSBAND AND WIFE LYING IN A HOSPITAL TER-RIBLY WOUNDED - CAUSES OF THE CRIME-THE WOULD-BE MURDERER'S PREVIOUS BRU-

Officer Kuhlwein, when passing the corner of Houston and Foreyth-sts., about 7 o'clock last evening, saw a string of men and boys rushing up Forsythst., shouting "Stop thief!" Leading them was a hatless man who crossed the street just in front of the street-car. officer jumped from the platform and was on the point of seizing the man, when, with a quick movement the latter drew from his pecket a razor, and taking advantage of the jump back ward which the officer made, thinking he meant to as; would extending from ear to ear. Officers Hughes and Kuhiwein carried the apparently dying man into a drugstore on the corner, where he was taid upon the floor while a messenger was sent for a physician.

Through the crowd that gathered in the street, flew soon the rumor that the man, before he cut his throat, had attempted to murder his wife. The rumor was proved to be true. Into a drug-store on the next corner was carried a wounded woman. She had rushed wildly out of No. 38 Stanton-st., with a cry of "murder!" followed by the man, who had rushed up Forsyth-st., and there attempted to kill himself. An am bulance was telegraphed for, while the apothecary and his assistant tried to staunch the blood that flowed from a terribic gash in the throat. The dress of the woman wed that she belonged to the working class. Apparently she was young, but her face was scarred and word. The questions of the officers elicited no response from her but a gurgling sound, and now and then a convulsive sigh. Upon the arrival of the ambulance the woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hespital. Later the man was laid on a hastily improvised stretcher and carried by the officers to the Tenth Precinct Station House,

in Eldridge-st. A sister of the murdered woman, Mrs. James Miller, was found at No. 219 Chrystie-st., whither she had been in the act of moving, from No. 38 Stanton-st., when the nurder was attempted. The name of the man is William Henry Walters, a blocksmith by trade. He had not worked for years, preferring to live upon the small earnings of his wife, who had worked as a book-felder. He is thirty-five years old. as a book-fedier. He is thirty-five years old.
Six years ago yesterday, he married the woman whom
he attempted to kill. Their life, the sister state,
has been a continuous quarrel by reason of the
husband's per would threaten to take he wife's life,
and upon one occasion, a year ago, he was sent to lifackwell's bland for a year for striking her. Two weeks
are his treatment of ner hecame so intocrable the disand upon one occasion, a year ago, he was sent to lifackwell's bland for a year for striking her. Two weeks
are his treatment of ner hecame so intocrable the disand she treatment of ner hecame so intocrable the disand entering the room occupied by the Millers and
a noise, knocked down Mr. Miller and strock him
or the head with a cobblestone that upon the
act of moving out, drew a race from the loss of the
take of moving out, drew a race from the loss of blood that
had flowed from the wound in his head, and called for
all. When they reached the street, Mrs. Walters sign
toward Houstonest.

The woman's name is Annie Walters. She is twentyseven years old, and is said to be very industrious
When her heads in breast of the street was
home un, sold my forniture, and went to live with an
haliann. No information substantialing the train of
these words could be obtained last night. Of life her
haliann, the street of the street was
perfectly sober when he came to the house yeterday,
how they are refusal to comply with his wishes led
to the difficulties, and finally to the assume.

In an inper ward lay it will, and he many and the street her proportions, will devifor the district of her race was to dill-dow dilfor both he came to the house yeterdayshe will not object to the difficulties, and finally to the
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t Six years ago yesterday, he married the woman whom attempted to kill. Their life, the sister states,

THE DEATH PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF STEENBURGH. GUILTY OF ELEVEN MURDERS. FONDA, N. Y., April 19.-Samuel Steenburgh,

a negro of desperate character, who recently confesses to the murder of eleven persons and to taking part in various burglaries and other crimes, was hanged in the day, for the murder of Jacob S. Parker, a farmer living at Minaville, N. Y., near Amsterdam, on November 17,

New-Orleans, and the rest in scionarie and scionaries. Steenburgh has also been charged with seiting fire to the Amsterdam Hotel. He freely confessed that he was guilty of many other incendrary fires and burglaries in and about Amsterdam, and secused a number of persons, litherto unsuspected, of complicity in his crimes. Steenburgh, in his confession of the murder of Parker, said he had no

accomplies.

Shortly before 1 o'clock to-day Steenburgh, in shirtl sleeves, mounted the scaffold with a firm stee. At 12:50 p. m., after prayer by Father Lowery, Steenburgh was asked if he wished to say anything. He replied: "I may as well say I am ready to go on with the business. I have said it in my heart." On seeing his counsel he said: "Hello, Mr. Fish." He then asked for a hymn by the young folks. His hast words were: "O God forgive all my sins for Jesus's sake."

Steenburgh died within ten minutes, and was taken down at 1:23. The multitude looked upon the seene unmoved.

HANGING OF ROBERT MCEVOY IN SOUTH CAR OLINA.

AIKEN, S. C., April 19 .- Robert McEvoy, who killed Major James J. Gregg, at Graniteville, in this county, on the 20th of April, 1876, was hanged here to-The execution was private, in a ceil of the jail, and was witnessed by about thirty persons. McEvoy, and was witnessed by about thirty persons. McEvoy, artended by his spiritual adviser, Father Heidenkamp, entered the cell without trepidation, and prompily took his place over the trap. At a quarter to 1 o'clock, p. m., after ten minutes had been consumed in putting on the gown (in which he himself assisted) tying his arms and adjusting the noose, the black cap was drawn over his he ad and the trap was spring, allowing a fall of six and a half feet. At 1:12 p. m. he was pronounced dead, and at 1:30 the bedy was cut down and carried to Graniteville for burial. McEvoy made no address on the seaffold, but met his death firmly and resignedly. The case excited great interest as he had escaped from custody four times; had been three times sentenced to death, and as many times respited.

THREE MEN TO BE HANGED IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, April 19.—Three men are to be banged at Franklia, St. Mary's Parish, on Monday next. They are: Wesley Turner, for murdering Freder ick Erhardt, a respected citizen of Franklin, while ick Ernard, a respected citizen of Frankin, while sitting in the door of a salcon at Centreville; Jackson Edwards, for murdering his brother, James Edwards, by stabbing him in the back while the latter was running away, and Aleck Brown, who, for money, murdered William Dudley, his partner and friend, on the railroad near Grand Wood Plantation. The executions will take place between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.

A MURDERER SENTENCED. FREDERICK, Md., April 19.-Edward Coste-

ley, colored, convicted of murder in the first degree at the last September Term of the court, for the killing of his cousin, Solomon Costeley, near Liberty, in this county, was sentenced this morning by Judge Lynch to

A SHORT RESPITE. GALVESTON, Tex., April 19 .- The Governor has respited Hamillion, who was to have been hanged at Columbus, to-morrow, for the murder of Maich, until May 24.

DIPLOMACY POWERLESS.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT DOMINANT. PRINCE BISMARCK'S EFFORTS FRUITLESS SO FAR-

GREAT BERIFATION IN ROUMANIA. Prince Bismarck's efforts to induce England to enter a European Congress have not yet been crowned with success. His proposal that both Russia and England should withdraw their forces from the vicinity of Constantinople, is under consideration, but has not been accepted. The hostility of Russia and England toward each other is still strong, and retards a common understanding on the principal points at issue. The Roumanian quarrel is still unsettled. Russia is willing to forego part of her claim, but will insist upon having Bolgrad and Ismail. She also demands that depets shall be established to facilitate the passage of her troops through Roumania. Austria and Germany have advised the Roumanians to come to terms with Russia. Russia has agreed to give Servia more Turkish territory.

MORE OBSTACLES TO THE CONGRESS. ENGLAND REJECTS PRINCE BISMARCK'S PROPOSAL. LONDON, Saturday, April 20, 1878.

Special dispatches from St. Petersburg to both The Times and News indicate that a new hitch has

occurred in the negotiations. The correspondent of The Daily News says flatly that "Germany proposed that a Congress should be summened to revise the Treaties of 1856 and 1871. Russia accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it and again insists on her original conditions. It now remains to be seen whether the dispute

might not be settled by a preliminary conference. The Times's correspondent says: "Yesterday's anguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue and may still lead to a successful result."

A dispatch to *The Daily News*, dated Vienna, Friday night, says: "It is semiofficially stated here that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result." The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

tral News, resterday, that the Powers have agreed to Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the Ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed Congress, is premature, although there is no doubt that the lately existing ten-

THE MEANING OF TODLEBEN'S APPOINTMENT. The correspondent of The Times at Vienna says that General Todleben's appointment to the command at San Stefano may be the first step toward effecting the compromise suggested by Prince Bismarck touching the position near Constantinople, that is, the simutaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russlans from the neighborhood of Constantinople."

THE RUSSIANS NOT HOPEFUL The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that "the unofficial press is less sanguine than the official, because it thinks that England's preparations are inconsistent with a peaceful inclination. The National movement for subscribing a fund to arm

Russian cruisers is making progress in all parts of the Empire. THE NEW OTTOMAN PREMIER. Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, whom the Sultan dismissed from the positions of President of the Council and Min-

ister of the Interior, advocated an immediate alliance with England, while the other Ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present. Sadyk Pasha, who succeeds Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, is fairly capable, but is in weak health. His tendencies in foreign politics are not such as to render his appointment likely to affect the Porte's relations with either Russia or England.

THE PORTE GIVES EXPLANATIONS. A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has adfree-ed a note to the Grand Duke Nicholas, explaining the conditions of the promise made by Turkey to evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batum. It says that a great part ate Shumla, Varna and Batum. It says that a great part of the garrisons of these places has already been withdrawn. The treaty of peace does not fix any definite period for the evacuation, and, moreover, the positions respectively occupied now are conformable to the provisions of the armistice. The Potte promises that in proportion as the new Bulgarian territory is evacuated by the Russians in accordance with the treaty. Turkey will successively surrender one fortress after another. It is rumored that the Russians intend to stipulate for a certain date for the evacuation of Batum, threatening otherwise to occupy Kaka, on the Bosphorus.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN QUARREL THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN QUARREL,

The correspondent of The Times at Kalafat telegraphs as follows: "The hostile feeling between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing. Preparations are making to transfer the military stores and State archives from Bucharest to Turn-Severin. The affair at Lom-Palanka illustrates the feeling. The Romaniaus, it appears, placed a flag on a Turkish vessel which they sank during the war, and were proceeding to operations for raising the vessel, when a number of Russiaus came in small boats and tore down the flag, blows being exchanged."

RUSSIA MAKING CONCESSIONS. A Reuter dispatch from Bucharest says Russia, in view of Roumania's demands and the wishes of Europe for the effectual neutralization of the Danube, will abandon her claim to Reni and other points on the Danube above St. claim to Reni and other points on the Damaca of Canal, but will maintain her claims for Ismail, Bolgrad and Cahoul, and insist upon the negotiation of a convention for establishing depots to facilitate the passage of troops through Reumania. At a scoret sitting of the Roumaniau Chamber, M. Bratiano, explaining the result of his mission to Vienna, said Roumania could rely upon the support of Austria and Germany only in so far as the Bessarabian question involved the freedom of the Danube.

BRITISH SAILORS TO BE CALLED OUT.

London, Saturday, April 20, 1878.

The Standard says there is reason to believe that if the present activity in commissioning ships continues, a royal proclamation may be issued calling out the first class of the naval reserve.

SUFFERING AT ERZERUM. The Standard has the following telegram from Constantinople: "An English surgeon who has

just returned from Erzerum, says 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and the Russians have tost 21,000 men by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzerum.

NOTES AND MINOR TOPICS. is now certain that the Thessalian insurrection is a com-plete failure. The Greeks have lost all heart for a further effort. They rely now wholly on England." Private advices from Moscow state that 3,000 students and workmen were involved in the disturbance of the 15th inst. Twelve were killed and twenty-five wounded. Oue hundred of them were arrested.

The force to be sent from India to Malta will be commanded is follows: First Brigade by General Ross; Second Brigade by General Macpherson; cavalry by Major watson, and sappers and miners by Major Prendergast, General Ross left Calcutta has evening for Malta.

Germany and Austria have recommended that Roumania should come to an arrangement with Russ'a. The Russian representative at Bucharest has complained to Prince Charles of the violent language used by M. Cogainiceane, the Roumanian Foreign Minister. Both the Russian and Roumanian Foreign Minister.

AN ANTI-BRITISH COALITION DESIRED. Paris, Friday, April 19, 1878. The Journal des Débats declares its belief

that Germen mediation really aims at the recatablishment of the Triple Alliance and the isolation of Eug-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GREAT FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE PROGRAMME TO BE OBSERVED ON THE OPEN-ING DAY.

Paris, Friday, April 19, 1878.

The arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May were settled at a Cabinet Council Wednesday night. Shortly before 2 o'clock M. Telsserene de Bort, Minister of Commerce, will receive in the grand vestibule of the Trogadero the foreign Princes to be present on the occasion, namely: The Prince of Wales; Don François d'Assise, father of the King of Spain; the Duc d'Aosta, brother of the King of Italy and ex-King of Spain; Prince Frederic, Crown Prince of Denmark; the Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, and the Duke de Leuchtenberg, of Russia. After conducting them to the Prince's salou, he will receive the ambassadors, foreign comassioners, presidents and vice-presidents of the Chambers, Ministers, Deputations, Senators and Deputies. At 2 o'clock Marshat MacMahon will arrive in the State carriage, escorted by his military household, troops being drawn up all along the route from the Elysée. He will first repair to the Prince's salon, and a procession will then beformed which will march from the Grande Arcade to the platform overlooking the fountain and commanding a view of nearly all the buildings and grounds. Here M. Teisserene de Bort will welcome the Marshal in a short speech and the Marshal will then declare the Exhibition opened. One hundred and one rounds from the guns at the Invalides, on Mont Valerien, and on an island in the Seine, will follow the announcement. At the same time two military bands will strike up; all the fountains will play, and soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs will hoist the flags of all nations on the roofs of the two palaces

The Marshal will then reascend to the Trogadero Palace, the procession reforming behind him, and, after completing the round of the building, will cross over the river to the Champs de Mars. The troops will be drawn river to the Champs de Mars. The troops will be drawn up on or near the bridge. The terrace of the Champs de Mars Palace will be occupied by Senators, Deputies, the Council of State, magistrates, academicians, the military staff and the French Commissioners. Entering by the central door the procession will go through the grand vestibule, decorated with the Crown lewels, Savres porcelain, Gobelius tanestries and the France of Wales's Indian collection. It will then pass through all the sections, the commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and will next inspect the Military School, where all the Exhibition workmen will be stationed, and will, lastly, traversa the machinery annexes. Arriving at the gates the Marshal will take leave of the Princ's and other distinguished personages, and return to the Elysée by a different route, but, as before, between a line of troops.

Madame MacMahon and the wives of Ambassadors and Ministers will be assigned stations behind the Trocadero platform. The Exhibition will be open to the public nmediately on the close of the ceremony. Marshal MacMahon will hold a grand reception at the Elysée on the opening day, and also give a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales and the Duke d'Aosta. The Journal des Debats states that in view of the decision of the German Emperor to exclude from the German Fine Art Section of the Exhinition any picture recalling the war of 1870, the French Government has resolved to exclude French pictures commemorating that war.

THE GREAT BRITISH STRIKE. LONDON, Friday, April 19, 1878.

At Blackburn, Darwen, Burnley, Lower House, Padiham, Accrington Church, Oswaldtwistie, Rishton, Great Harwood and Baxenden the strike of the

WORKMEN'S RIOT NEAR GLASGOW. LONDON, Friday, April 19, 1878.

A serious riot has occurred at Slamannan, near Glasgow. Some miners on strike attacked the Sheriff's officers who were serving notices of ejectment. Several houses were wrecked and the telegraph lines de-

RIOTING IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 19.-There were several ncounters between Orange Young Britons and Irish atholics to-day in this city. As the Britons were marching to church in the forenoon, a Catholic attempted to cross through the procession. He was fighting occurred. Charles O'Hara, who attempted to shut the door on the intruders, was harly beaten. More rioting took place at 11 o'clock in Victoriu-square. Stone throwing and pistol shooting were indulged in until a posse of police arrived and quelled the disturbance.

COURTESIES AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 16.—The Postmaster-General and Schators Hamblin and Kirkwood, of the Postal Commission, on Friday morning, attended by Consul-General Hall, waited on the Captain-General, Senor Jovellar. On the arrival of the visitors at his palace they were invited into his audience chamber, where, after the customary salutations, the Postmaster-General stated that the visit of himself and the other gentlemen to Cuba was in no sense official, that the United States was attempting to establish a fast mail line from New-York to Havana, and that he had taken occasion, on a visit of inspection over the line, to visit Havana. He and those accompanying him were here as private individuals looking at their city, its institutions, surroundings, etc., not in an official character. Judge Key also stated that the President of the United States had charged him, in the event of an interview, to express to the Chief Magistrate of Cuba, on behalf of the President, his carnest desire for his personal welfare, and for the success of his public administration, and to congratulate him on the restoration of peace on the Island of Cuba.

The Captam-General replied that he was gratified with the visit and desired to contribute all in his power to render it agreeable and pleasant for the visitors. He took great pleasure in the hope of sending the visitors to any part of the island they desired to visit. He expressed himself highly grafified at the message of the President, and hoped that the President would be successful in his administration, and that nothing would obstruct the progress of the United States toward that high position she is destined to attain among the nations of the earth. after the customary salutations, the Postmaster-General

REVIVING THE WRISKEY CASES. Madison, Wis., April 19.-Notification of

the commencement of a suit against N. B. Van Slyk, esident of the First National Bank of Madison for \$27,000 was made by the United States District Attorney, to day. This sum is the amount of the assessments made against the Middletown distillery for alleged frauds, Yan Slyk being the owner of the distillery at the time of the whiskey fraud. The construction is that the owners of distilleries are responsible for the assessments made against such property for "crookedness."

OREGON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 19 .- A Salem, Oreon, dispatch says the Republican State Convention has completed its ticket as follows:

Secretary of State-R. P. Earhart. Treasurer-Edward Hirsch. Treasurer—Edward Hirsell.
State Printer—Wm. B. Carter.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. J. Powell.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 19.—A son of Supervisor ingman, of Stockport, was killed to-day by the accidental acharge of a gun while hunting.

Watkins, N. Y., April 19.—There is a report in circulation that the Watkin's Regatta has been abandoned. There is no truth whatever in the rumor.

AUBBRN, Out., April 19.—During a thunder-storm which passed over this place lest night, the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$3,000. CLEVELAND, O., April 19.—Leonard Stroud, a far-ner, age fifty five, residing in Troy, Geanga County, fatally stabbed his wife on Thursday last and then cut his own throat, lying in a few minutes.

dying in a few minutes.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Charles Maule, of Richmond, Ind., was shot yesterday by two brothers of his wife, on account of the latter charging him with the ruin of her sister some months ago. The wife is now in an insane asylum.

MR. BEECHER AT HOME AGAIN GENERAL EAGERNESS TO HEAR HIM.

HIS LECTURE ROOM THRONGED TO THE DOORS-THE CONFESSION NOT REFERRED TO-MR, TILTON ASSERTS THAT HE IS SURPRISED BY HIS WIFE'S

Mr. Beecher gave the usual address at the Friday vening prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church last night. He did not touch upon Mrs, Tilton's statement. The lecture-room was densely crowded. Theodore Tilton states that the confession of his wife was a surprise to him. Mr. Talmage referred to the scandal in his Friday evening address.

MR. BEECHER'S GOOD FRIDAY TALK. NO DIRECT REFERENCE 10 THE REVAMPED CHARGES -MERELY AN ALLUSION TO HIS EXPERIENCE OF

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church, last vening, was filled to its utmost capacity, and the audience overflowed into adjoining rooms. Chairs and camp-stools were pressed into ser-vice, and all the available space about the platform was occupied in this way. At four minutes before eight Mr. Beecher entered with a quick step, threw his overcoat upon the platform in his usual carless manner, placed on it his broad-brimmed soft hat, and then took his seat. His entrance was so rapid that few were aware of his presence until he was upon the platform. Then there was an instant full in the whispered conversation. All eyes were turned upon him. Mr. Beecher's face was a trifle more florid than usual and the lines about the mouth and eyes showed more than ordinary fatigue. Nothing in his speech or action, however, bore out the testimony of his face. He spoke with his usual fervor, directness and force, and ailuded only once, and that in the most indirect way, to the recent revival of

the charges against him.

Upon the table at his side was a basket of wild flowers, at which he gazed attentively's moment. He then took up a book and listlessly turned over its pages. Some late comers were provided with seats, and he then announced the opening hymn. In the prayer that followed Mr. Beccher asked that he, his church, and all Christians might rejoice in the resurection of Christ even as they gratefully shared in His suffering. He besought that pride and every impure thing might be crushed out of their lives, that their conscience might be quick-ened, so that in their infirmities the power of God might be made manifest. Afterward Mr. Beecher read John xiv., 38-42, describing the visits of Joseph and Nicodemus to the sepulchre of Christ. Then he said:

Neither Joseph nor Nicodemus seemed to identify himself with Christ in the hour of His popularity. Both were filted with a deep pondering of the truths which Christ taught, but when the Master was brought into trouble, then both seemed to grow more luminous, builder, more steadfast, just as danger mereased and darkness lowered. It seems to me the most beautiful passage in the Bible is this: "Now in the place where He was cruelfied there was a garden, and in this garden a new sepulcifire, wherein was never man yet laid." It has always been a thing that fascinates my immenation. I love to think that the typical death should take place with such surroundings. It was not a ghastly death, His was a sepulcine hewn in a rock—placed in a garden. Flowers were there, and staging birds. Although the disciples took the body and buried with it all hope, yet the busis were swelling there, flowers were exhaing their sweet perfume—all about in the darkness the work of beauty was going on, and death and burial—the most extraordinary death of all time, and the most wonderful burial that history has recorded—were nevertheless taking place.

Sed as was that death it was the best thing that ever

and as was that death it was the best thing that ever Sad as was that death it was the best thing that he world. In His dying was the presage that all who die in Him shall rise in Him. Those of you who live in the country, know, perhaps, that when a bee stings, it leaves its sting in the wound, and henceforth it is powerless to harm others. Death in stinging Christ slew himself. Touching lightly upon the aversion which he himself

felt toward gloom, death, and the sepulchre, Mr. Beecher

felt toward gloom, death, and the sepulciare, Mr. Beecher continued; "I remember that in my third year; in college much trouble fell upon me. I do not think it was terrible now; but then I was young, and inexpert in trouble. I left Amherst one day in vacation, and went to Litchfield, where I was born. I needs must pass by the burial ground where lay my mother. I had not been there since I was a little boy. I found the grave—a simple mound, with a simple white headstone. I sait down and laid my head against the stone. I could not interpret it gl. I had known but little of my mother, for she died when I was three years old. But I felt as if a distinct stream of loy had come down upon me from heaven. It seemed as if I had got back to my mether and felt the peace she did. I shall always remember that half hour as emphatic—as almost mystic. I have been a better man since that day. As we sit to-night by the sepalchre may not the love of God bring a treasure of peace into our hearts! If God is for us who can be against us! He is for me no longer the sepulchred Christ, but the crowned Christ—my Redeemer, my all. His weakness is the world's strength."

After the hymn and benediction a number of persons took seats at Mr. Beecher's left hand. These persons pext Sunday will unite with Plymouth Church by letter or profession. As the remainder of the audience was passing out there were many kind bows toward the pastor, and a few paned to shake hands with him. His brother Edward ascended the platform and talked with Mr. Beecher in a pieasant way. When the concregation had dispersed Mr. Beecher went among the candidates for membership and examined their evidences of faith. At half past 9 o'clock the lecture room was deserted.

George C. Robinson, with his family, asked for letters of dismissal from Plymouth Church last evening. He is understood to be a relative of Mrs. Frances D. Moulton, He is connected with the firm of Woodruff & Robinson. profession. As the remainder of the audience

THEODORE TILTON ON THE CONFESSION. CHICAGO, April 19 .- Theodore Tilton, who has been lecturing in small Iowa towns since the revival of the scandal, has refused to converse with reporters on the matter, but yesterday made a statement to a personal friend, which has been given to the press. He declares that Mrs. Tilton's card surprised him as much as it surprised the public; that he had no agency in its publication, preparation, or origination. No overtures had been made by either party for reunion. He did not know Mrs.
Tiltou's fature plans. He had not been in New-York for
many months, and had vacated his New-York apartments. He would sail for Europe at the close of his
decture season, and spend all the time possible with his
daughters in Germany. The story toat Mrs. Tilton
would accompany him was a fabrication.

MR. TALMAGE ON THE SCANDAL.

During his remarks last evening in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Mr. Talmage said that the repulsive event of the week was the revival of an old scandal. It was amazing that so many people had diseased nostrils, that could not be satisfied without carrion. All good people should rejoice that this effort to raise the dead had been a complete failure, and the strong breeze from heaven sweeping across the fields had left nothing but the aurors of opening Spring blossoms. [Great replanse.] "You blame the papers for publishing scandials, but if all the newspapers, save one, should refuse to publish anything newspapers, save one, should refuse to publish anything improper tou would drop your present paper and buy that one obnoxious sheet. Some of you could not get along without your diet of horrors."

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 19 .- Difficulties have arisen between the State of Pennsylvania and the Erie Railway Company, which have resulted in the sending, by Attorney-General Lear, of a letter to W. W. McFarland, counsel for the Eric Railway Company McFarland, counsel for the Eric Rhilway Company, in New-York City, informing him that unless the company complies with the law requiring it to report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, proceedings will be instituted to enforce the payment of the penalty of \$5,000, imposed on failure to make such report, and a writ of quo warranto will be issued to deprive them of their franchises in this State. He requests an immediate masser.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19, -The postal party sated St Augustine and returned here, and left this after-LOWELL, Mass., April 19.—Flags were at half-nast all day in memory of the attack on Union soldiers in lairimore in 1861.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—The Nevada Bank has sold 300,000 onness of fine silver to the Government, deliverable at Carson Mint. OTTAWA, April 19.—It is expected that by the lat of November there will be all-call communication with Winnipeg from the head of Lake Superior.

San Francisco, April 19.—The Bulletin says that ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, is certainly in this city or authories, and publishes statements in corroboration. Long Branch, N. J., April 19.—Henrietin Pitcher, of this place, the principal witness in the celebrated Marshall case, has been ordered to appear at Judge Pullerton's office at

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 19.—The statement of the assignee of the Bank of Chemung, required to be made within thirty days of the failure, has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The habilities are \$349,925 15 and the assets \$107,768 53.

\$107,768 53.

TORONTO, April 19.—The libel suit against the Surnia Connadian (newspaper) was tried here to-day. The libel consisted in an article published in that paper in February, 1877, implying that the Hon. Alexander Mackensie, Premier, just before a change in the tariff, had given a hint to his brother, Charles Mackensie, that the Government intended to increase the duties on tubing; that Charles Mackensie imported the article largely and profited by the information. They defendent a pleaded not guity. The jury, after being out two hours, could not agree and were discharged.